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ABSTRACT

This report offers data on juvenile drug use and crime so as to increase understanding of the dimensions of drug use among youthful offenders. The report includes information from collaborative efforts at both the Federal and the local levels. Data on male juvenile arrestees and detainees were collected in 12 Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) sites located in large cities throughout the United States. Ten of these sites also collected data on female juvenile arrestees and detainees; however, these statistics are not presented due to the small sample size. Figures were compiled by DUF staff obtaining voluntary urine specimens and from interviews of juvenile arrestees and detainees. Nine of the twelve sites reported small increases in the percentage who tested positive for two or more drugs. The most striking result in the report was the rise in the percentage of juveniles who tested positive for recent use of marijuana. This escalation occurred as rates of cocaine use remained largely unchanged at most sites. Furthermore, those testing positive for marijuana use exhibited different patterns of school attendance than did those who used cocaine. Each site's findings are presented on a one-page format, featuring graphs, percentages, and other indicators of the level and the effects of drug use. (RJM)

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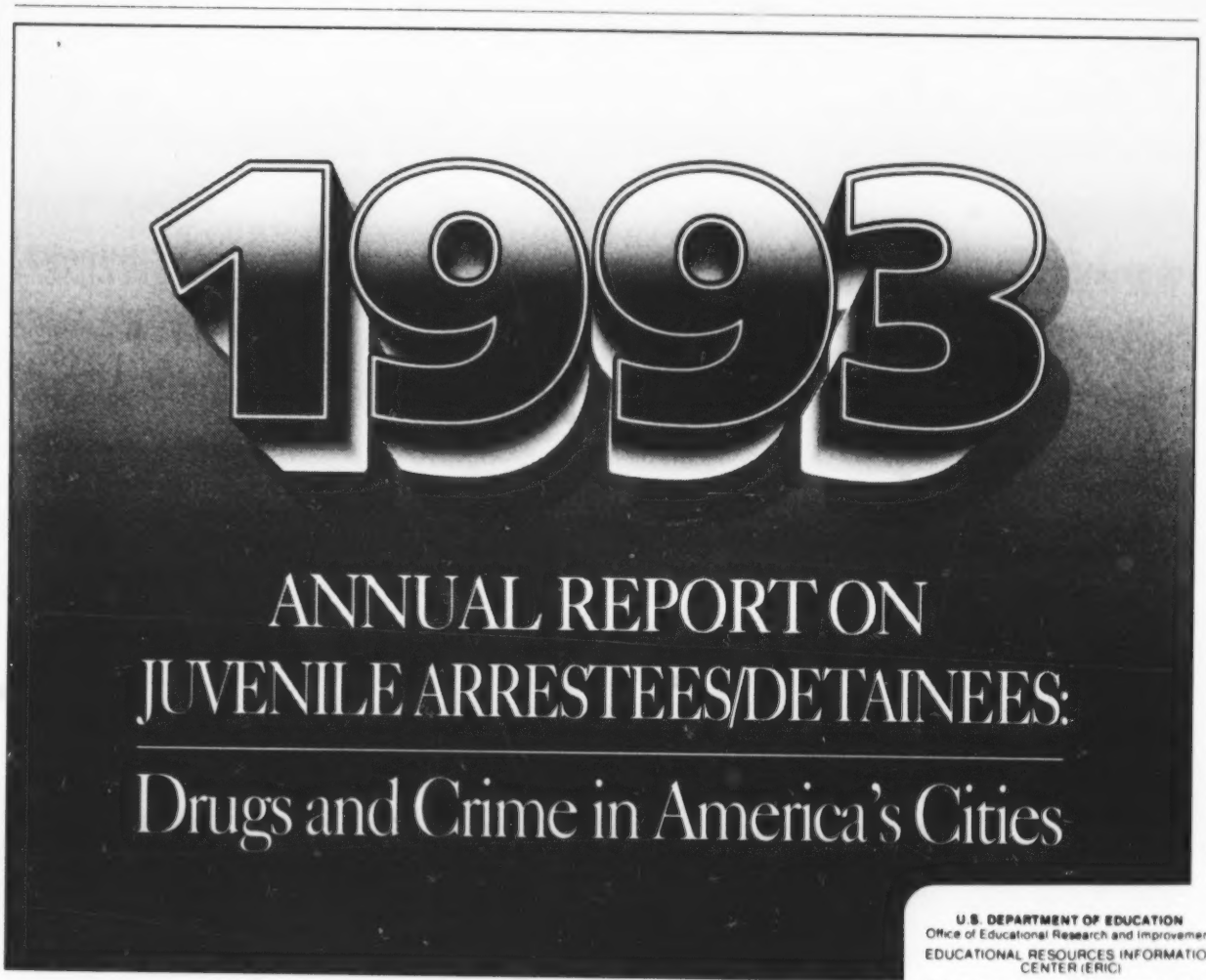
Research in Brief

Jeremy Travis, Director

Drug Use Forecasting



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DUF Research Advisory Board:

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M. Douglas Anglin
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Methodology

Data on male juvenile arrestees and detainees are collected in 12 DUF sites throughout the United States. Ten of these sites also collect data on female juvenile arrestees and detainees; however, given the small sample size across a majority of the DUF female juvenile facilities, these data are not presented here.

Each quarter, local DUF staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from juvenile arrestees and detainees who have been in the facility for not more than 48 hours. Response rates are consistently high, with more than 90 percent consenting to be interviewed and approximately 80 percent agreeing to provide a urine specimen.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate those caused only by over-the-counter medications. For most drugs, urinalysis can detect use within the previous 2 to 3 days; use of marijuana and PCP can sometimes be detected over a longer period of time.

Catchment areas vary across sites. In nine sites, the catchment area is the county that contains the city. (The city of Denver is Denver County in its entirety.) In St. Louis and Washington, D.C., the catchment area is only the city, excluding the surrounding county. In Los Angeles, the catchment area comprises parts of the city and county.

New Feature

Beginning with this report, a guide to DUF site data tables will be included with each DUF publication. This new feature, which is intended to be used as a reference tool, details the data presented on each site page. The guide for data presented in this report appears on page 19.

From the Director of NIJ

Drug use among juveniles represents one of our country's most significant challenges. Since 1990, NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program has recorded trends in drug use among a specific group of high-risk juveniles: those arrested or detained by the criminal justice system.

The publication of this first separate Juvenile Annual Report of DUF data for 1993 reflects the urgency of the problems of juvenile drug use and crime. This report offers data useful for better understanding of the dimensions of drug use among youthful offenders.

Increases in the percentage of young arrestees testing positive for marijuana were striking in 1993. In several cities, levels of marijuana use were at least twice the 1992 rates. In others, increases of 10 percent or more were recorded. DUF data on multiple drug use suggest that many of these juveniles use marijuana in addition to other drugs such as cocaine.

The report includes other valuable information for collaborative efforts at both the Federal and the local levels. Local policymakers can use the data in creating drug education and treatment programs for these young people. The DUF program also gives NIJ a valuable mechanism for working with other Federal agencies that address juvenile drug use.

We welcome the comments of practitioners and researchers in exploring the implications of DUF data for public policy and programs. Such dialog is essential to NIJ in translating research findings into action.

Jeremy Travis
NIJ Director

1993 DUF Report on Drug Use Among Juvenile Arrestees/ Detainees

In 1993, 12 DUF sites collected quarterly data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Total sample size for the year ranged from 301 to 452. Ten sites also collected data from female juvenile arrestees/detainees, but because sample sizes are small, these data are not included in this report.

Aggregation of quarterly data for the entire year yields a useful summary profile of drug use among these juvenile arrestees/ detainees. These data can be compared to results for 1992 to provide an assessment of changes in levels of drug use.

Overall Drug Use Among Juvenile Male Arrestees/Detainees

- At most sites, drug use among juvenile arrestees/detainees continues to be limited primarily to marijuana and cocaine.
- In general, the 1993 juvenile data show *broad increases* in the extent of marijuana use and only *minor changes* in cocaine use.

For several years, DUF data have established marijuana and cocaine as the two drugs most commonly used among juvenile arrestees/detainees. While levels of cocaine use remain largely unchanged at most sites, sharp increases in marijuana were reported across all sites.

Use of marijuana:

- In 1993, all 12 sites reported an increase in the percentage who tested positive for marijuana.

Increases in the levels of marijuana use are dramatic. In 1993, the percent positive for marijuana ranged from 14 to 51 percent with a median value of 26 percent; in 1992, the range was from 5 to 38 percent with a median of 16.5 percent. Portland, St. Louis, and San Antonio reported 1993 rates of marijuana use that were at least twice the 1992 rate. Cleveland, Denver, and Washington, D.C., reported increases of 10 percent or more. These increases come after a long period of relatively low levels of marijuana use in juvenile DUF samples.

Use of cocaine:

- With a few exceptions, levels of cocaine use were largely unchanged from 1992 to 1993.

Little or no change was observed in the overall percent positive for cocaine across the sites. Data for 1993 revealed a range of percent positive for cocaine of 2 to 18 percent with a median of 6.5 percent. In 1992, the range across the sites was 2 to 13 percent with a median of 8 percent. Rates of cocaine use increased at only three sites: Cleveland (up 5 percent), Portland (up 2 percent), and Los Angeles (up 1 percent). Seven sites reported rates that were unchanged from 1992 or decreased by 1 or 2 percent.

Use of opiates:

- Opiate use among juvenile male arrestees/detainees remains at very low levels.

In 1993, none of the 12 sites reported percentages of opiate use above 2 percent. These results are comparable with findings from 1992.

Use of at least one drug:

- For 1993, each of the 12 sites reported that a higher percentage of juvenile male arrestees/detainees were positive for at least one drug, compared with results for 1992.

Across the 12 sites, the 1993 percent positive for use of at least one drug ranged from 18 to 54 percent with a median of 33 percent. By comparison, 1992 data showed a range of 11 to 40 percent, with a median value of 25 percent. At most sites, the increase in the overall measure of drug use appears to be the result of an increase in marijuana use.

Multiple drug use:

- Nine of the 12 sites reported small increases in the percentage who tested positive for two or more drugs.

The percentage of juvenile male arrestees/detainees positive for multiple drugs in 1993 ranged from 1 to 14 percent with a median value of 7.5 percent. These values are comparable to data from 1992, and most sites reported only small increases in the percentage who tested positive for multiple drugs. However, the data suggest that, among many juveniles, the use of marijuana is occurring *in addition to* rather than instead of cocaine and other drugs.

Drug Use and School Attendance

The tables in the report show urinalysis results for juvenile male arrestees/detainees at each site by school attendance. An examination of these tables reveals important information about the relationship between drug use and school attendance. (See the Guide to DUF Site Data Tables on page 19 for comments on measuring school attendance.) Across sites, patterns of cocaine use distinguish arrestees/detainees who are in school from those who are not in school. The groups are not so distinct in their use of marijuana, however.

- Those arrestees/detainees who attended school were less likely than those not attending school to test positive for cocaine.

Most sites reported sharp distinctions in patterns of cocaine use by school attendance. At 9 of the 12 sites, cocaine use among juvenile arrestees/detainees who reported attending school was less than half the rate of cocaine use among those *not* attending school. The biggest differences between the two groups occurred in Los Angeles (11 percent positive for cocaine among those in school compared with 46 percent among those not in school), Portland (2 percent compared with 10 percent), San Jose (3 percent compared with 9 percent), and Washington, D.C. (6 percent compared to 17 percent). Among those juveniles attending school, the percentage who tested positive for cocaine ranged from 1 to 17 percent. Among those not attending school, percentages of cocaine use ranged from 3 to 46 percent.

- Marijuana use was prevalent throughout the sample of juveniles. At many sites, the rate of marijuana use among those attending school approached the level reported for those not in school.

Rates of marijuana use were not dramatically different among those attending school and those not attending school. Among those in school, the percentage who tested positive for marijuana ranged from 12 to 52 percent. These values are comparable to the percentages for those not in school, which ranged from 16 to 51 percent.

The graphs for the sites confirm that the rates of marijuana use are generally higher than the rates of cocaine use, both for those juveniles in school and those not in school.

Use of Cocaine and Marijuana by Offense Categories

The table on the back cover of the report shows urinalysis results for cocaine and marijuana for specific offense categories, for each site. Predictably, highest rates of drug use occur among those arrested for drug-related offenses. However, other categories of offense yield substantial rates of drug use as well. In future reports, NIJ will examine in detail the relationship between drug use and specific types of criminal activity, especially violence.

Conclusions

The rise in the percentage of juvenile arrestees/detainees who tested positive for recent use of marijuana is undoubtedly the most striking finding of this report. This escalation occurs as rates of cocaine use remain level or moderate only slightly. Measures of multiple drug use suggest that, for many of these juveniles, marijuana has not replaced cocaine as the drug of choice; rather, it is used in addition to cocaine.

Respondents who tested positive for marijuana use exhibited different patterns of school attendance than did those who tested positive for cocaine: greater percentages of those testing positive for marijuana reported to be in school than did cocaine users. These findings reveal a population with multiple risks. The link between drug use and other criminal activity has been traced for several years through the DUF data. Additional analysis of these data now reveal a link between drug use and patterns of school attendance.

Further research is important to discover the dynamics of the increase in marijuana use among juvenile arrestees/detainees. In addition, understanding the implications of drug use for educational attainment is critical to developing and delivering drug abuse intervention programs for juveniles already involved in the criminal justice system.

The findings in this report underscore the importance of providing intervention programs for youthful offenders. The data reveal a significant proportion of juvenile arrestees/detainees who are using illegal drugs, are faltering in their school attendance, and have been caught up in the criminal justice system under suspicion of a criminal act. Their appearance at a detention center is perhaps best viewed not as the final indictment of the individual but as the last best chance to intervene in the life of a young person facing several related risks.

Thomas E. Feucht, Ph.D.
DUF Program Director

Birmingham

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Arrestees and detainees from Jefferson County, which includes Birmingham.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 389

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	2
13–14	18
15–16	42
17–18	37

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	87
White	12
Hispanic	*
Other	0

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	4
Burglary	5
Destruction of Property	*
Drug Sale/Poss.	9
Family Offense	0
Flight/Bench Warrant	5
Fraud/Forgery	*
Homicide/Mans.	2
Larceny/Theft	8
Probation/Parole Violation	7
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	14
Robbery	7
Sex Offense	2
Status Offense	2
Stolen Property	7
Stolen Vehicle	10
Traffic Offense	*
Weapons	14
Other	2

School Attendance[a] (%)

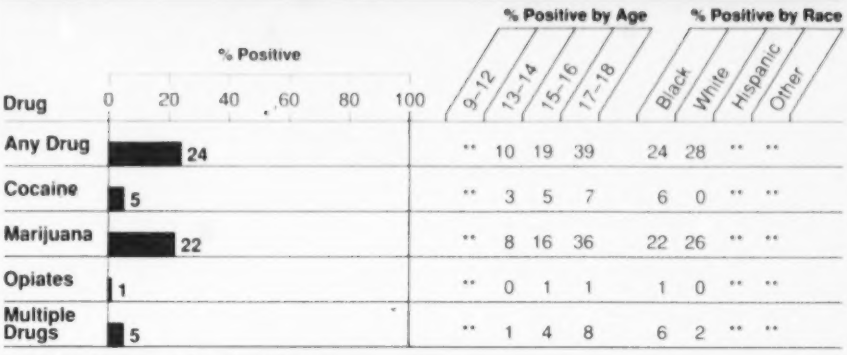
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	3
Currently in School	71
Currently Not in School	26

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

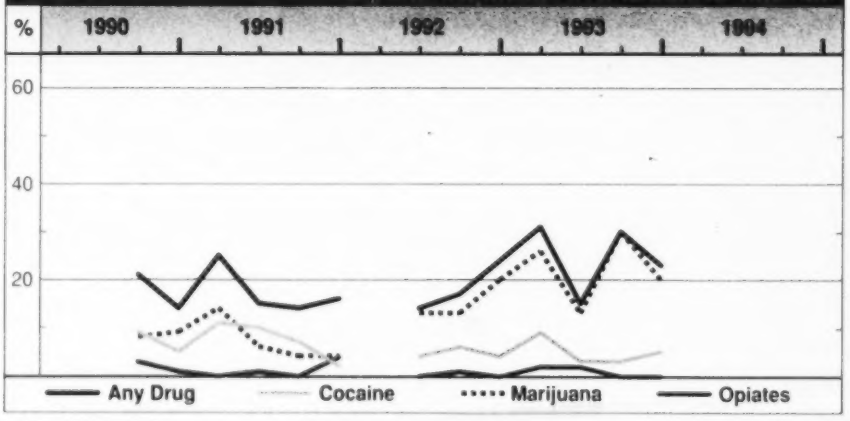
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 24 ** 10 19 39 24 28 ** **
Cocaine 5 ** 3 5 7 6 0 ** **
Marijuana 22 ** 8 16 36 22 26 ** **
Opiates 1 ** 0 1 1 1 0 ** **
Multiple Drugs 5 ** 1 4 8 6 2 ** **

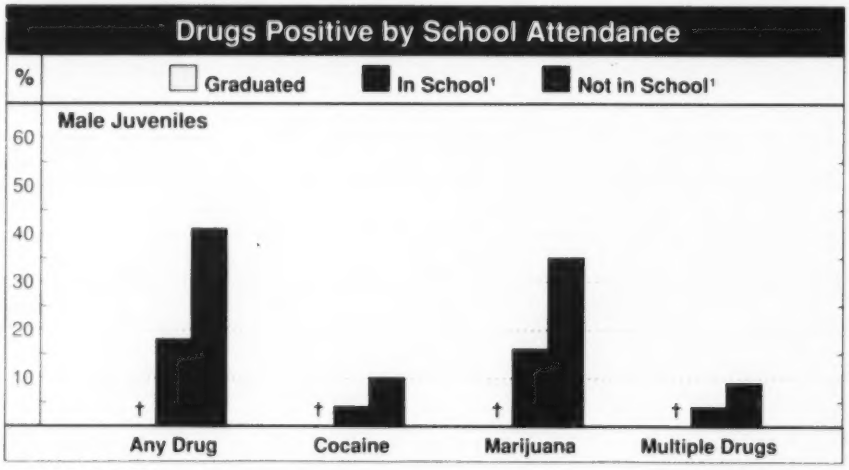
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Gaps on graph represent periods when data were not collected. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

Cleveland

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Detainees from Cuyahoga County, which includes Cleveland.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 329

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	*
13–14	18
15–16	44
17–18	37

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	79
White	18
Hispanic	3
Other	*

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	10
Burglary	7
Destruction of Property	4
Drug Sale/Poss.	20
Family Offense	*
Flight/Bench Warrant	0
Fraud/Forgery	0
Homicide/Mans.	1
Larceny/Theft	2
Probation/Parole Violation	18
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	1
Robbery	10
Sex Offense	3
Status Offense	2
Stolen Property	13
Stolen Vehicle	1
Traffic Offense	0
Weapons	6
Other	2

School Attendance[a] (%)

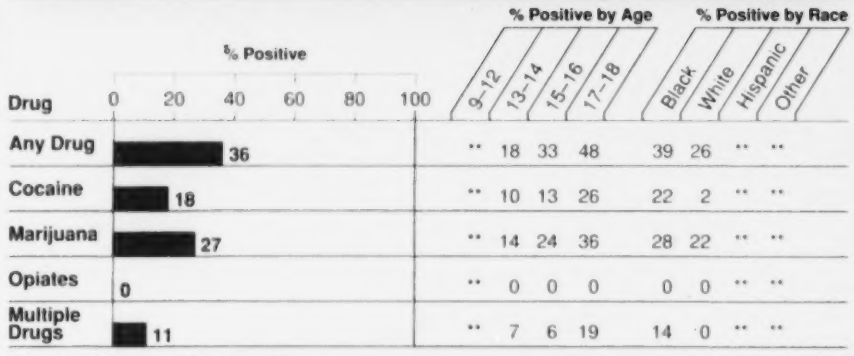
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	2
Currently in School	86
Currently Not in School	12

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

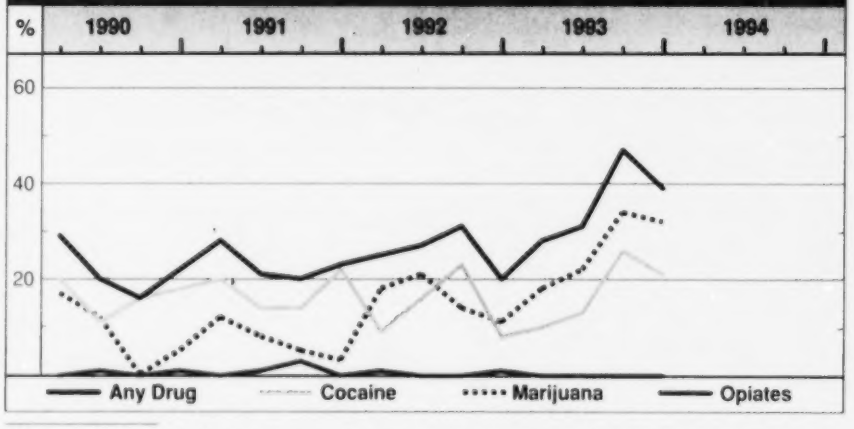
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 36 ** 18 33 48 39 26 ** **
Cocaine 18 ** 10 13 26 22 2 ** **
Marijuana 27 ** 14 24 36 28 22 ** **
Opiates 0 ** 0 0 0 0 0 ** **
Multiple Drugs 11 ** 7 6 19 14 0 ** **

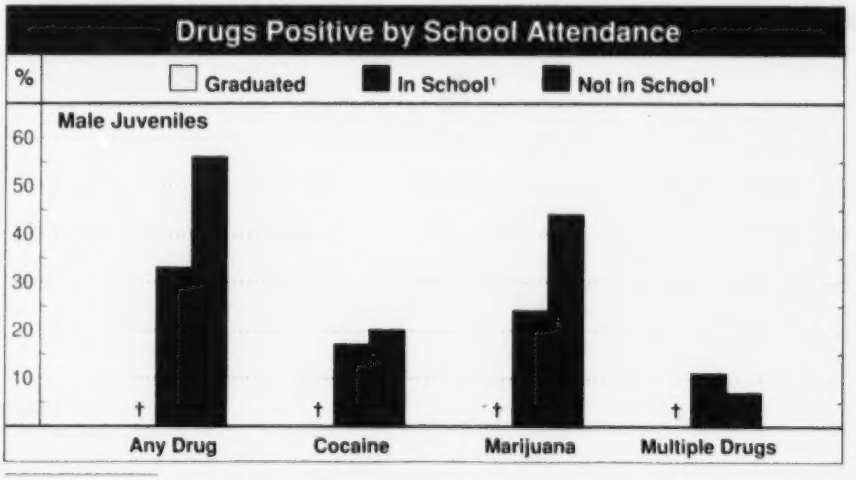
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

Denver

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Arrestees and detainees from Denver County, which is the city of Denver.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 452

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	2
13–14	20
15–16	44
17–18	34

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	37
White	10
Hispanic	50
Other	3

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	4
Burglary	3
Destruction of Property	1
Drug Sale/Poss.	4
Family Offense	1
Flight/Bench Warrant	41
Fraud/Forgery	0
Homicide/Manslaughter	1
Larceny/Theft	1
Probation/Parole Violation	13
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	4
Robbery	1
Sex Offense	2
Status Offense	3
Stolen Property	0
Stolen Vehicle	6
Traffic Offense	2
Weapons	5
Other	6

School Attendance[a] (%)

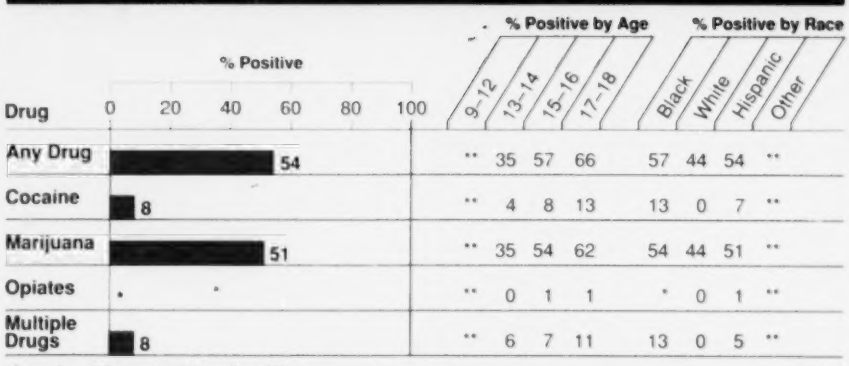
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	2
Currently in School	68
Currently Not in School	31

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

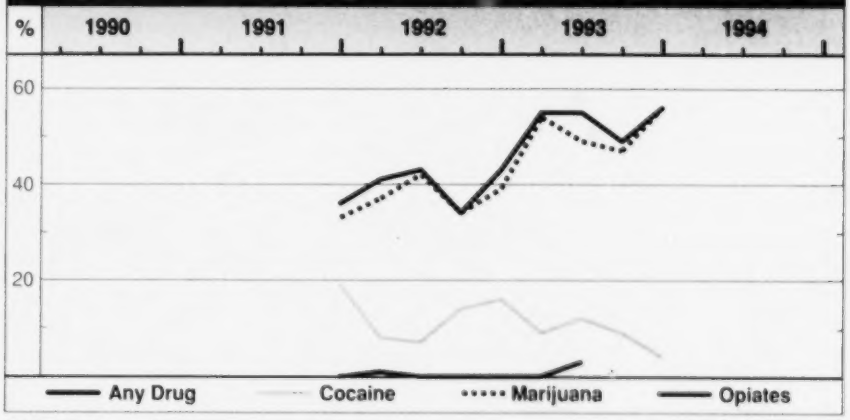
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 54 ** 35 57 66 57 44 54 **
Cocaine 8 ** 4 8 13 13 0 7 **
Marijuana 51 ** 35 54 62 54 44 51 **
Opiates * ** 0 1 1 * 0 1 **
Multiple Drugs 8 ** 6 7 11 13 0 5 **

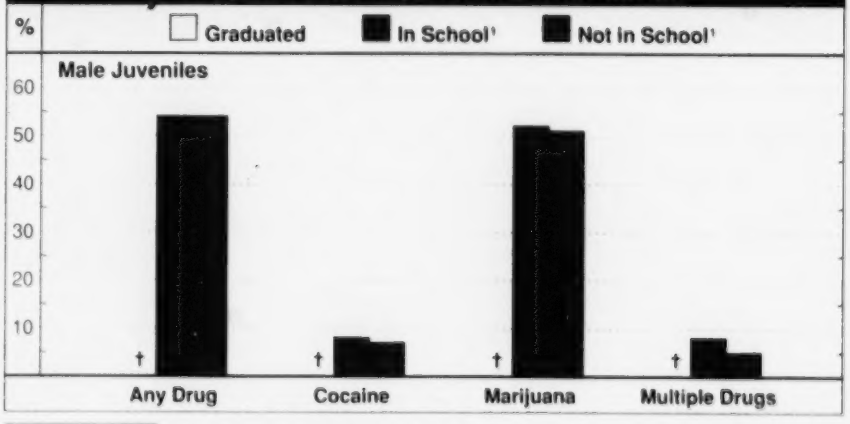
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

Indianapolis

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Arrestees and detainees from Marion County, which includes Indianapolis.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 406

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	6
13–14	25
15–16	45
17–18	24

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	53
White	46
Hispanic	*
Other	0

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	8
Burglary	7
Destruction of Property	*
Drug Sale/Poss.	6
Family Offense	*
Flight/Bench Warrant	3
Fraud/Forgery	0
Homicide/Mans.	*
Larceny/Theft	19
Probation/Parole Violation	5
Prostitution	*
Public Peace/ Disturbance	24
Robbery	1
Sex Offense	2
Status Offense	7
Stolen Property	*
Stolen Vehicle	8
Traffic Offense	1
Weapons	4
Other	1

School Attendance[a] (%)

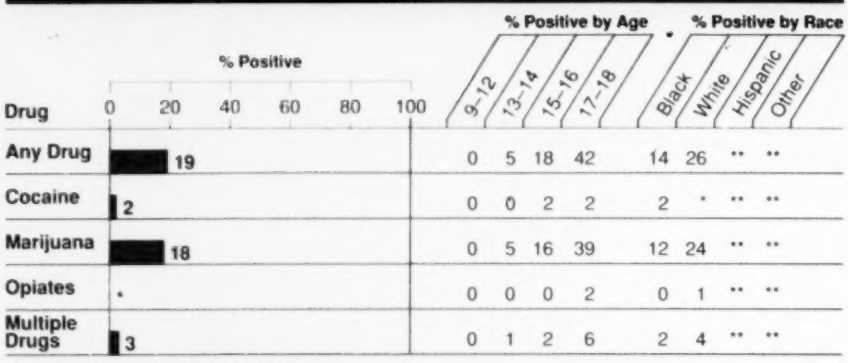
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	2
Currently in School	80
Currently Not in School	18

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

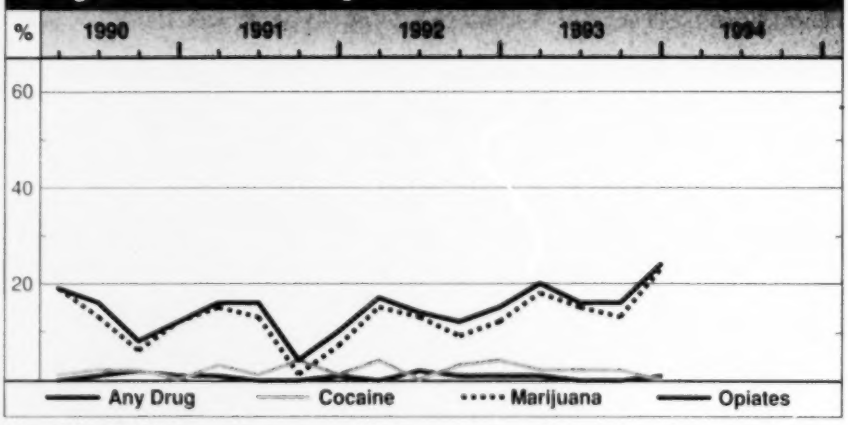
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
% Positive
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 19 0 5 18 42 14 26 ** **
Cocaine 2 0 0 2 2 2 * ** **
Marijuana 18 0 5 16 39 12 24 ** **
Opiates * 0 0 0 2 0 1 ** **
Multiple Drugs 3 0 1 2 6 2 4 ** **

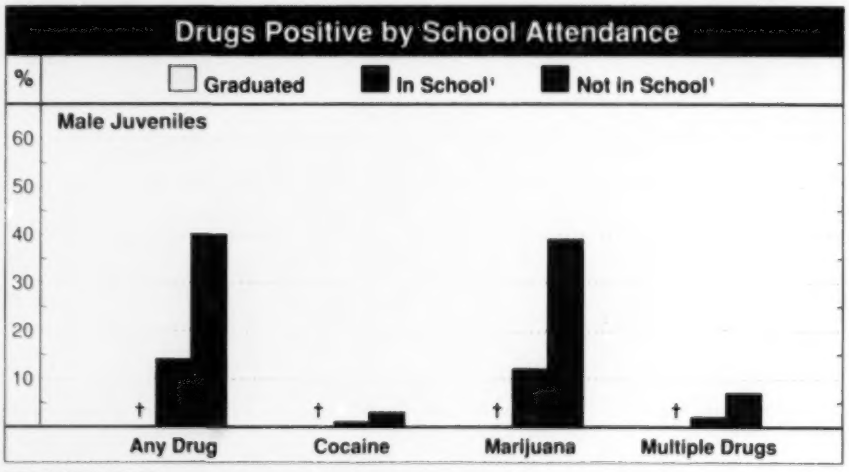
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

Los Angeles

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Detainees from three select Los Angeles city and county facilities.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 426

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	*
13–14	14
15–16	49
17–18	36

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	24
White	16
Hispanic	57
Other	3

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	8
Burglary	5
Destruction of Property	5
Drug Sale/Poss.	6
Family Offense	*
Flight/Bench Warrant	6
Fraud/Forgery	*
Homicide/Mans.	3
Larceny/Theft	2
Probation/Parole Violation	24
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	*
Robbery	12
Sex Offense	3
Status Offense	2
Stolen Property	1
Stolen Vehicle	12
Traffic Offense	*
Weapons	6
Other	4

School Attendance[a] (%)

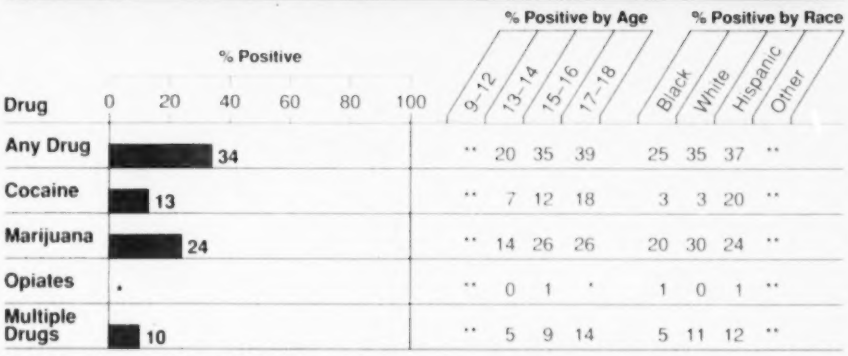
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	*
Currently in School	94
Currently Not in School	6

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

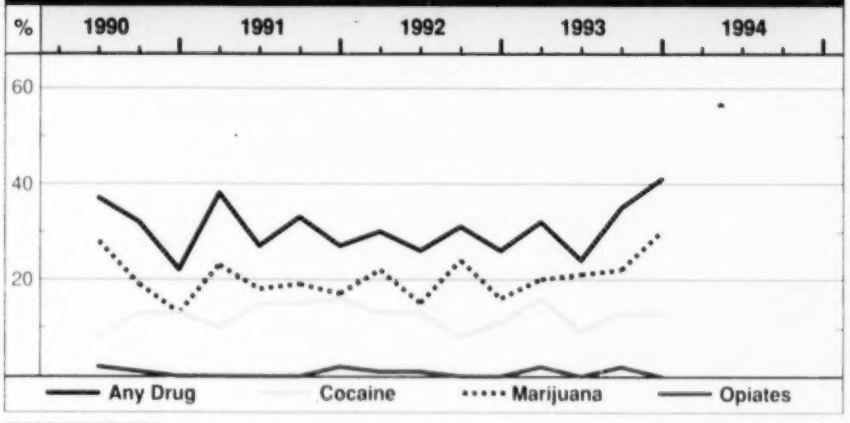
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 34 ** 20 35 39 25 35 37 **
Cocaine 13 ** 7 12 18 3 3 20 **
Marijuana 24 ** 14 26 26 20 30 24 **
Opiates * ** 0 1 * 1 0 1 **
Multiple Drugs 10 ** 5 9 14 5 11 12 **

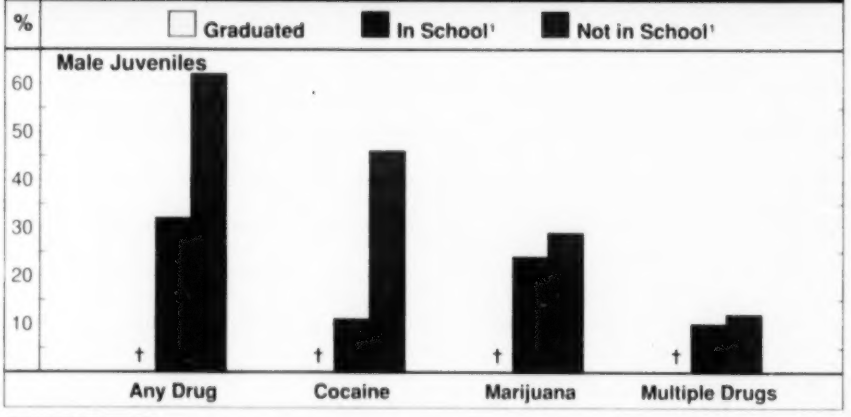
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

Phoenix

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Detainees from Maricopa County, which includes Phoenix.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 375

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	*
13–14	18
15–16	46
17–18	33

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	*10
White	37
Hispanic	50
Other	2

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	16
Burglary	7
Destruction of Property	4
Drug Sale/Poss.	7
Family Offense	2
Flight/Bench Warrant	4
Fraud/Forgery	*
Homicide/Mans.	0
Larceny/Theft	9
Probation/Parole Violation	10
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	3
Robbery	3
Sex Offense	2
Status Offense	5
Stolen Property	1
Stolen Vehicle	17
Traffic Offense	0
Weapons	7
Other	3

School Attendance[a] (%)

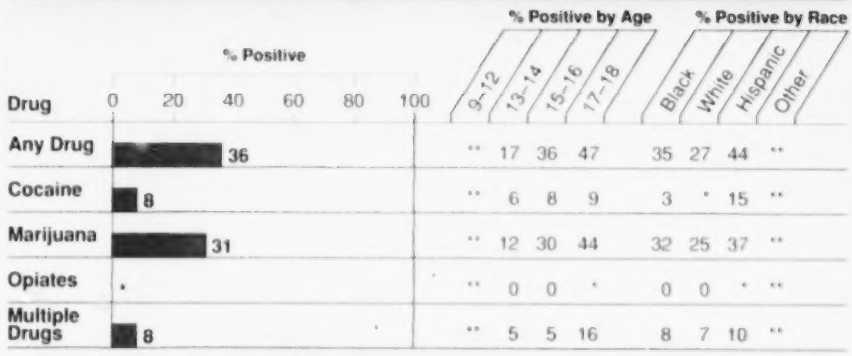
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	3
Currently in School	65
Currently Not in School	32

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

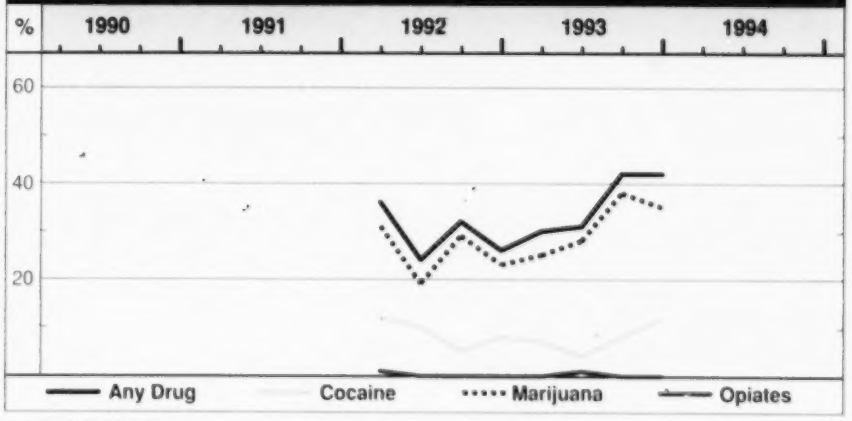
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12
13–14
15–16
17–18
Black
White
Hispanic
Other
Any Drug 36 ** 17 36 47 35 27 44 **
Cocaine 8 ** 6 8 9 3 * 15 **
Marijuana 31 ** 12 30 44 32 25 37 **
Opiates * ** 0 0 * 0 0 * **
Multiple Drugs 8 ** 5 5 16 8 7 10 **

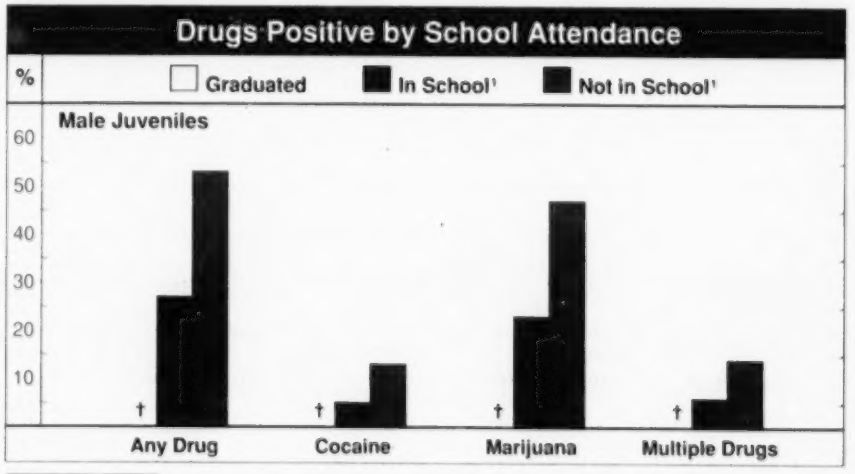
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

Portland

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Detainees from Multnomah County, which includes Portland.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 353

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	1
13–14	22
15–16	50
17–18	27

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	31
White	50
Hispanic	12
Other	7

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	10
Burglary	5
Destruction of Property	*
Drug Sale/Poss.	1
Family Offense	5
Flight/Bench Warrant	2
Fraud/Forgery	8
Homicide/Mans.	*
Larceny/Theft	2
Probation/Parole Violation	6
Prostitution	4
Public Peace/ Disturbance	0
Robbery	6
Sex Offense	5
Status Offense	4
Stolen Property	17
Stolen Vehicle	*
Traffic Offense	19
Weapons	0
Other	2
	*

School Attendance[a] (%)

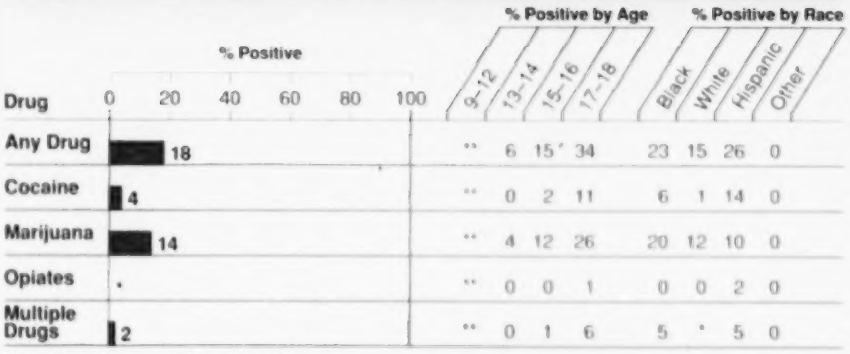
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	2
Currently in School	74
Currently Not in School	24

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

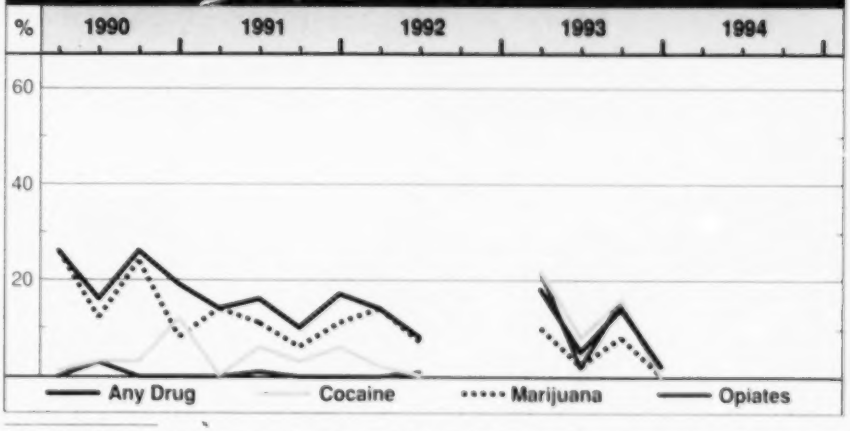
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 18 ** 6 15 34 23 15 26 0
Cocaine 4 ** 0 2 11 6 1 14 0
Marijuana 14 ** 4 12 26 20 12 10 0
Opiates * ** 0 0 1 0 0 2 0
Multiple Drugs 2 ** 0 1 6 5 * 5 0

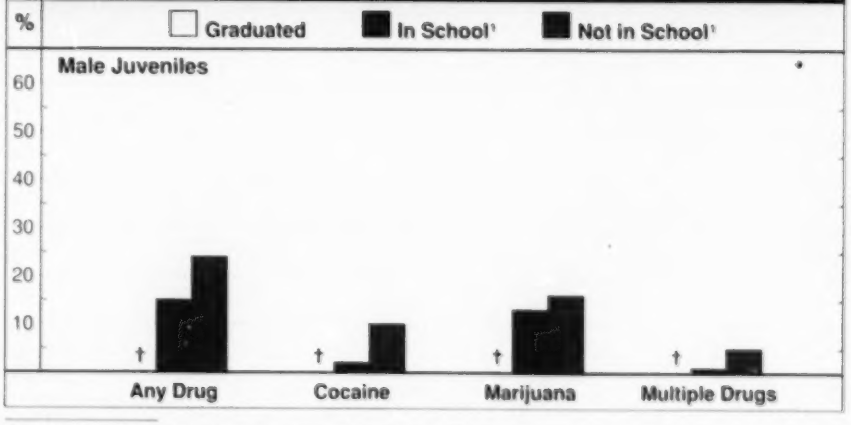
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Gaps on graph represent periods when data were not collected. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

St. Louis

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Detainees from the city of St. Louis.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 327

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	5
13–14	26
15–16	62
17–18	7

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	90
White	10
Hispanic	0
Other	0

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	16
Burglary	7
Destruction of Property	20
Drug Sale/Poss.	14
Family Offense	0
Flight/Bench Warrant	2
Fraud/Forgery	0
Homicide/Mans.	1
Larceny/Theft	5
Probation/Parole Violation	7
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	2
Robbery	6
Sex Offense	2
Status Offense	*
Stolen Property	1
Stolen Vehicle	5
Traffic Offense	0
Weapons	8
Other	4

School Attendance[a] (%)

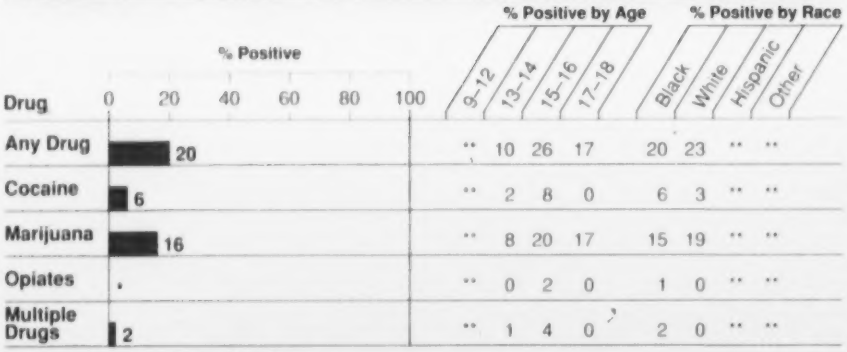
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	*
Currently in School	89
Currently Not in School	11

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

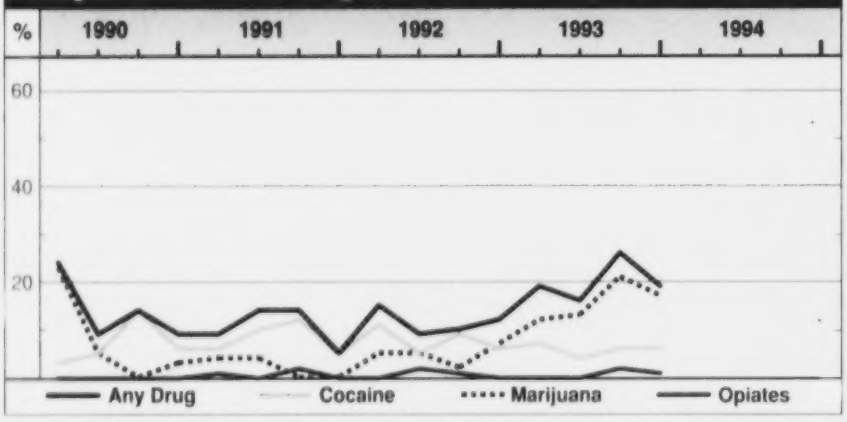
[a] Data based on voluntary self reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12
13–14
15–16
17–18
Black
White
Hispanic
Other
Any Drug 20 ** 10 26 17 20 23 ** **
Cocaine 6 ** 2 8 0 6 3 ** **
Marijuana 16 ** 8 20 17 15 19 ** **
Opiates * ** 0 2 0 1 0 ** **
Multiple Drugs 2 ** 1 4 0 2 0 ** **

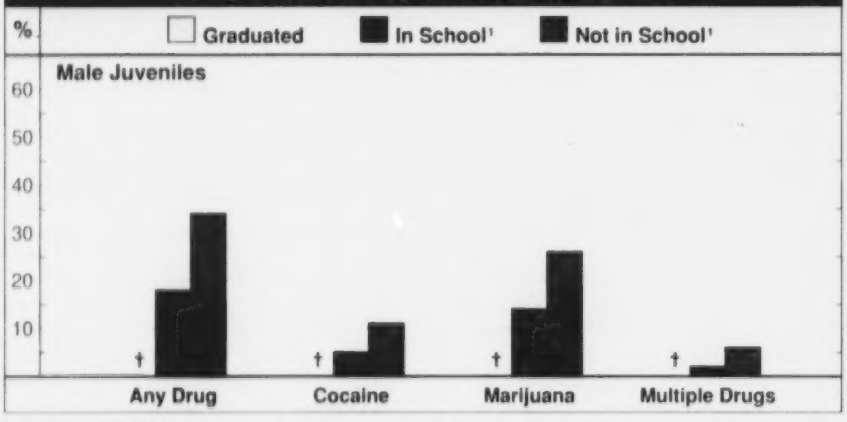
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

† Data based on voluntary self reports. ‡ Less than 20 cases.

San Antonio

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Arrestees and detainees from Bexar County, which includes San Antonio.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 323

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	*
13–14	29
15–16	60
17–18	10

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	12
White	12
Hispanic	75
Other	1

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	7
Burglary	11
Destruction of Property	1
Drug Sale/Poss.	12
Family Offense	2
Flight/Bench Warrant	*
Fraud/Forgery	0
Homicide/Mans.	2
Larceny/Theft	19
Probation/Parole Violation	2
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	12
Robbery	2
Sex Offense	*
Status Offense	7
Stolen Property	0
Stolen Vehicle	12
Traffic Offense	*
Weapons	6
Other	3

School Attendance[a] (%)

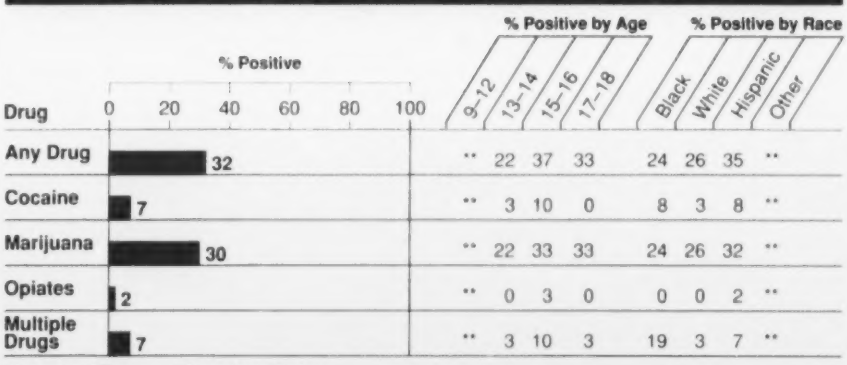
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	*
Currently in School	80
Currently Not in School	19

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

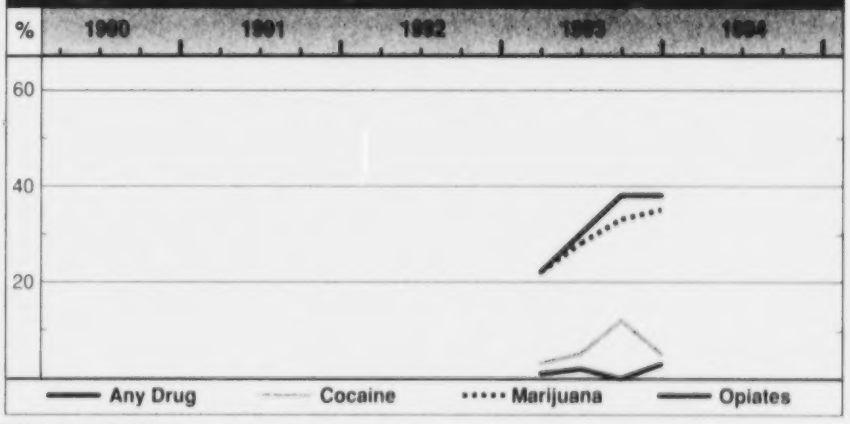
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
% Positive
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 32 ** 22 37 33 24 26 35 **
Cocaine 7 ** 3 10 0 8 3 8 **
Marijuana 30 ** 22 33 33 24 26 32 **
Opiates 2 ** 0 3 0 0 0 2 **
Multiple Drugs 7 ** 3 10 3 19 3 7 **

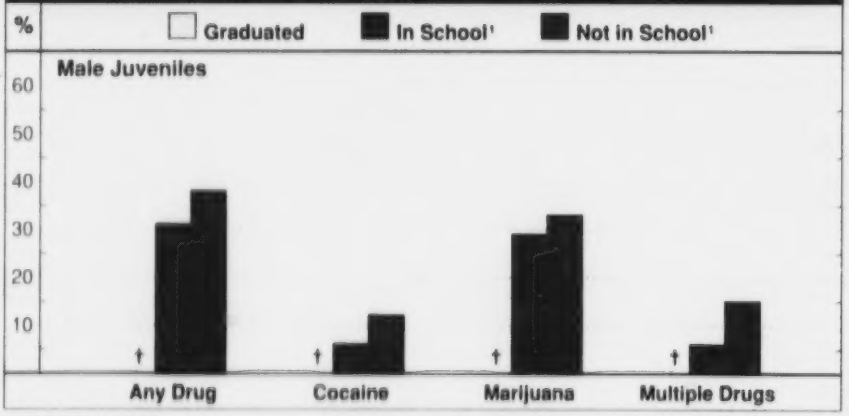
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

† Data based on voluntary self-reports. * Less than 20 cases.

San Diego

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Detainees from San Diego County, which includes the city of San Diego.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 412

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	3
13–14	23
15–16	43
17–18	31

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	23
White	23
Hispanic	42
Other	12

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	12
Burglary	15
Destruction of Property	4
Drug Sale/Poss.	6
Family Offense	*
Flight/Bench Warrant	2
Fraud/Forgery	1
Homicide/Mans.	1
Larceny/Theft	6
Probation/Parole Violation	7
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	4
Robbery	6
Sex Offense	1
Status Offense	8
Stolen Property	3
Stolen Vehicle	8
Traffic Offense	*
Weapons	8
Other	6

School Attendance[a] (%)

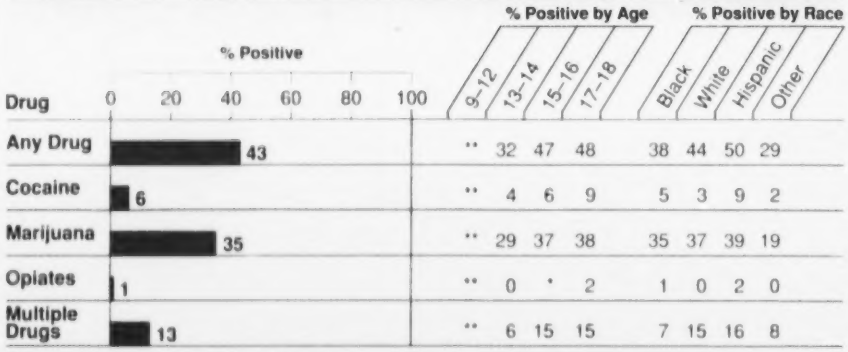
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	2
Currently in School	74
Currently Not in School	24

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

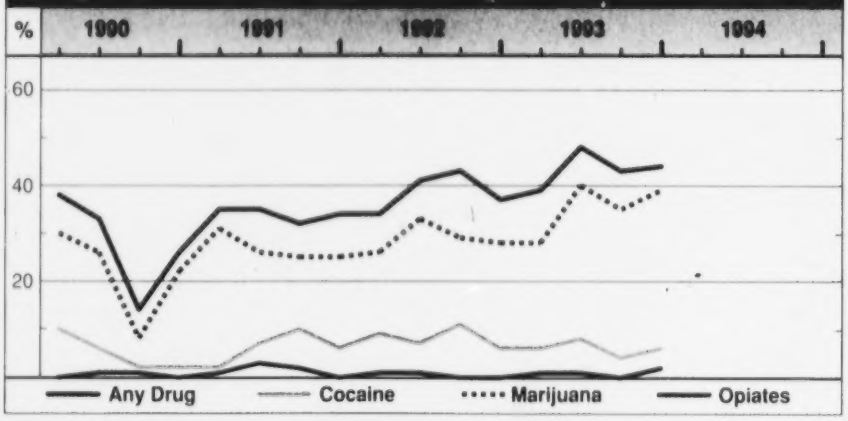
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 43 ** 32 47 48 38 44 50 29
Cocaine 6 ** 4 6 9 5 3 9 2
Marijuana 35 ** 29 37 38 35 37 39 19
Opiates 1 ** 0 * 2 1 0 2 0
Multiple Drugs 13 ** 6 15 15 7 15 16 8

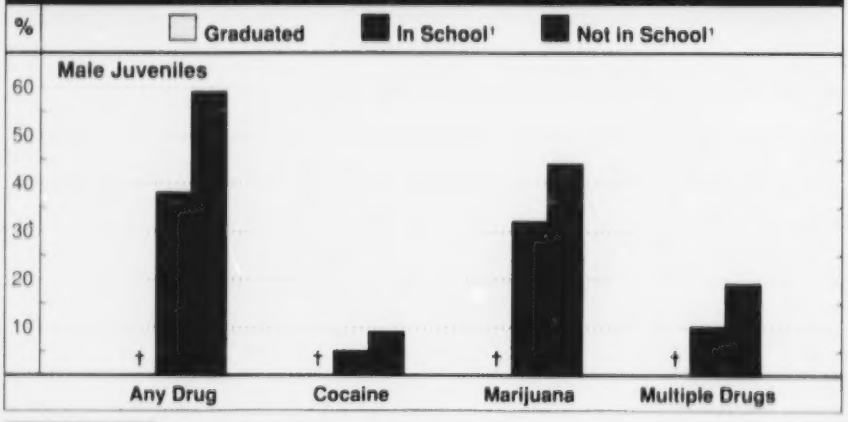
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

San Jose

1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings

Catchment Area:

Detainees from Santa Clara County, which includes San Jose.

DUF Sample Size

Juvenile Males: 369

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	3
13–14	21
15–16	44
17–18	32

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	9
White	25
Hispanic	52
Other	14

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	20
Burglary	3
Destruction of Property	6
Drug Sale/Poss.	3
Family Offense	*
Flight/Bench Warrant	5
Fraud/Forgery	*
Homicide/Mans.	1
Larceny/Theft	4
Probation/Parole Violation	10
Prostitution	0
Public Peace/ Disturbance	3
Robbery	2
Sex Offense	2
Status Offense	10
Stolen Property	2
Stolen Vehicle	6
Traffic Offense	*
Weapons	8
Other	14

School Attendance[a] (%)

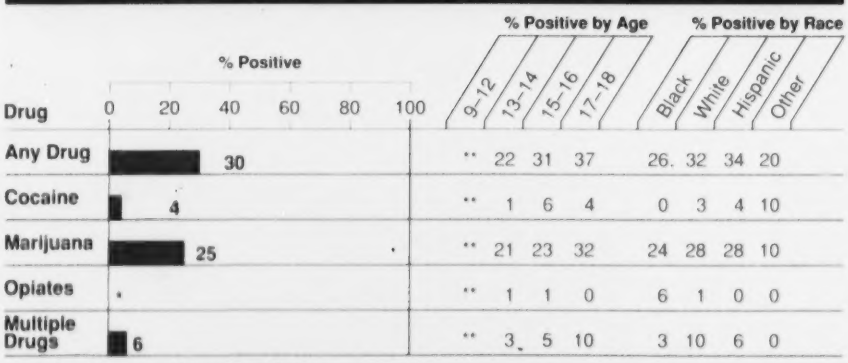
Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	1
Currently in School	77
Currently Not in School	22

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

* Less than 1%.

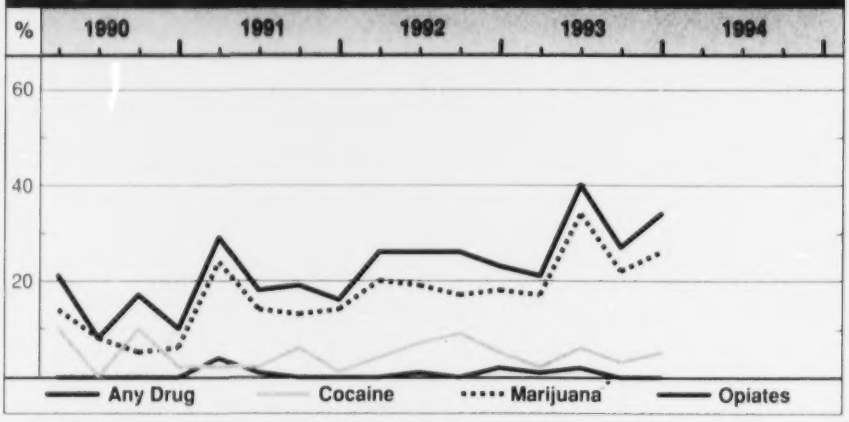
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive
% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 30 ** 22 31 37 26 32 34 20
Cocaine 4 ** 1 6 4 0 3 4 10
Marijuana 25 ** 21 23 32 24 28 28 10
Opiates * ** 1 1 0 6 1 0 0
Multiple Drugs 6 ** 3 5 10 3 10 6 0

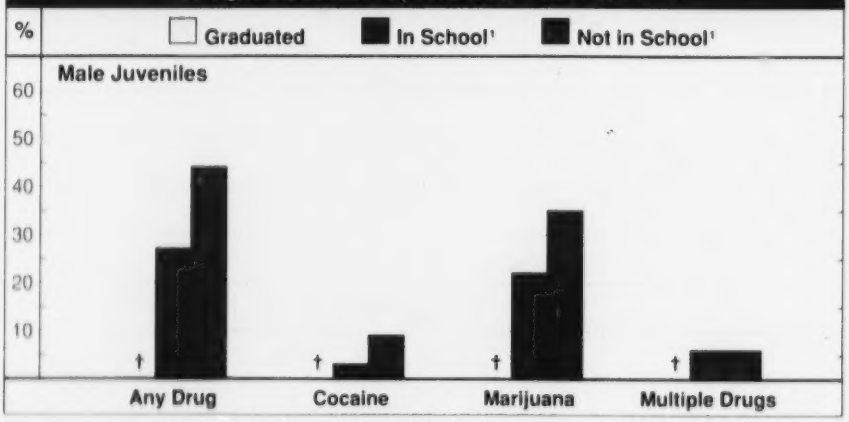
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.

[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

Washington, D.C. *1993 Drug Use Forecasting Program Findings*

Catchment Area:
Detainees from the District of Columbia.

DUF Sample Size
Juvenile Males: 301

Age of Booked Arrestees (%)

Age	Juvenile Males
9–12	2
13–14	16
15–16	48
17–18	35

Race of Booked Arrestees (%)

Race	Juvenile Males
Black	96
White	1
Hispanic	4
Other	0

Distribution of Charges at Arrest (%)

Charge	Juvenile Males
Assault	16
Burglary	*
Destruction of Property	2
Drug Sale/Poss.	24
Family Offense	0
Flight/Bench Warrant	7
Fraud/Forgery	0
Homicide/Mans.	1
Larceny/Theft	1
Probation/Parole Violation	1
Prostitution	1
Public Peace/ Disturbance	4
Robbery	8
Sex Offense	2
Status Offense	3
Stolen Property	*
Stolen Vehicle	11
Traffic Offense	2
Weapons	13
Other	4

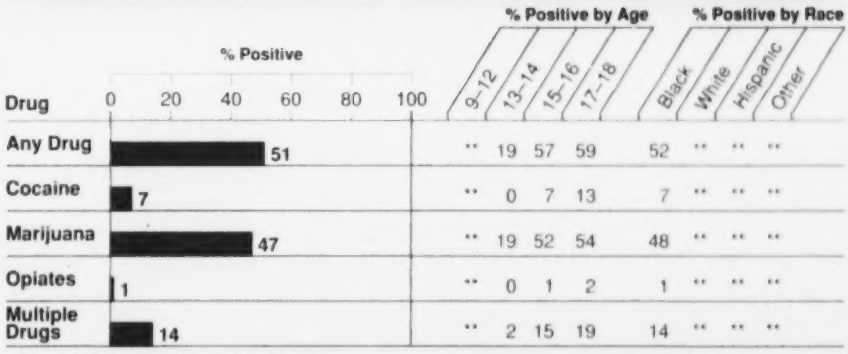
School Attendance[a] (%)

Status	Juvenile Males
Graduated	1
Currently in School	87
Currently Not in School	12

Source: National Institute of Justice/ Drug Use Forecasting Program

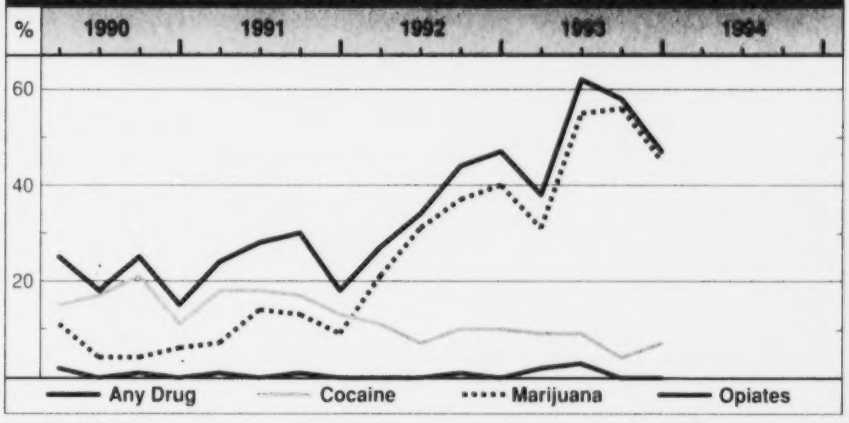
* Less than 1%.
[a] Data based on voluntary self-reports.

Drug Use by Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees


% Positive by Age
% Positive by Race
% Positive
Drug
0 20 40 60 80 100
9–12 13–14 15–16 17–18
Black White Hispanic Other
Any Drug 51 ** 19 57 59 52 ** ** **
Cocaine 7 ** 0 7 13 7 ** ** **
Marijuana 47 ** 19 52 54 48 ** ** **
Opiates 1 ** 0 1 2 1 ** ** **
Multiple Drugs 14 ** 2 15 19 14 ** ** **

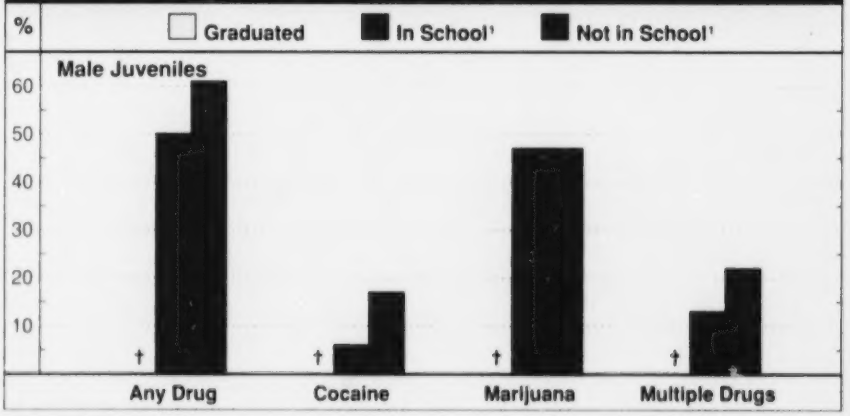
* Less than 1%. ** Less than 20 cases.

Drug Use Trends Among Male Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993. Gaps on graph represent periods when data were not collected. Any Drug includes cocaine, opiates, PCP, marijuana, amphetamines, methadone, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, barbiturates, and propoxyphene.

Drugs Positive by School Attendance



Note: Positive by urinalysis, January through December 1993.
[1] Data based on voluntary self-reports. † Less than 20 cases.

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service Presents . . .

DUF Abstracts and Publications Available Through NCJRS Online

NCJRS Online will provide Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) information via the Internet for criminal and juvenile justice professionals, including:

- Abstracts of DUF publications.
- Direct connection to the NCJRS Bulletin Board System, which will include complete DUF publications online that users can download.

Additional resources available to the criminal justice community through NCJRS Online include:

- Information from the following Office of Justice Programs Agencies.
  - National Institute of Justice.
  - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
  - Office for Victims of Crime.
  - Bureau of Justice Statistics.
  - Bureau of Justice Assistance.
- Information from the Drugs & Crime Data Center & Clearinghouse.
- Information about justice publications, products, and services.
- Access to other criminal justice resources on the Internet.

The address for the NCJRS gopher server is ncjrs.aspensys.com

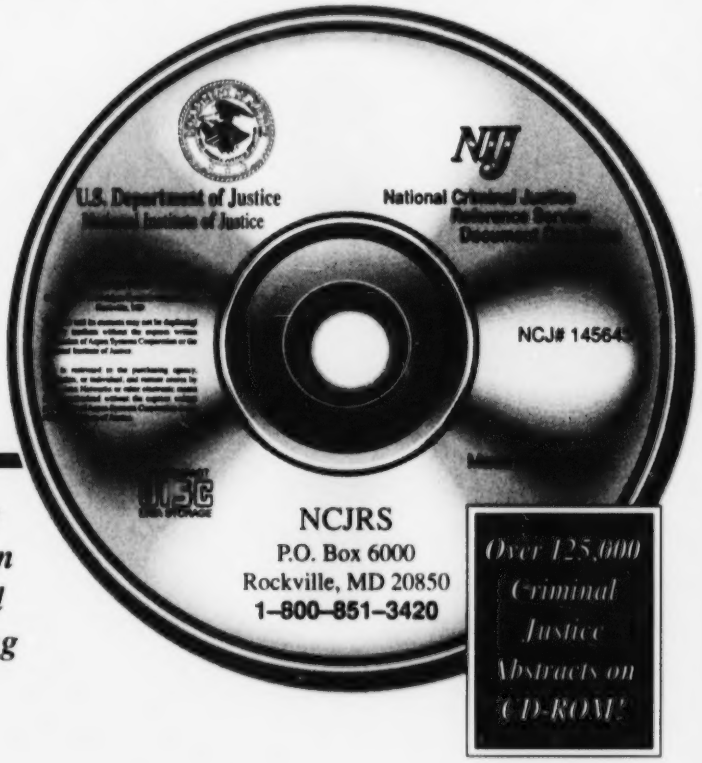
The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the world's largest criminal justice information network, was established in 1972 by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the U.S. Department of Justice, to serve criminal justice professionals and researchers. To obtain reliable, comprehensive, and current information about the latest criminal justice studies and projects from around the world, contact NCJRS at 1–800–851–3420 or Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

For more information about NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting Program, contact Thomas E. Feucht, Ph.D., DUF Program Director, National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 860, Washington, DC 20531 or via the Internet at feuchtth@justice.usdoj.gov.

If you have questions about NCJRS Online, contact NCJRS via the Internet at askncjrs@ncjrs.aspensys.com

The National Institute of Justice announces

Abstracts of DUF Publications Available on the NCJRS Document Data Base on CD-ROM!



The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Document Data Base on CD-ROM has been updated to contain all acquisitions through June 1994, including all DUF publications.

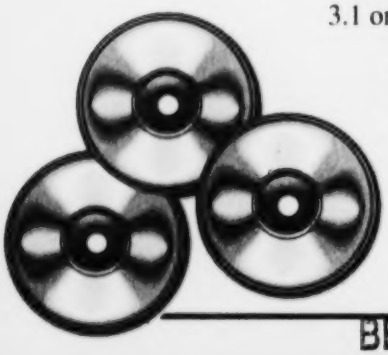
This NEW disc features:

- Citations and abstracts of more than 125,000 criminal justice books, research reports, journal articles, government documents, program descriptions, and evaluations.
- The same information as 1,000 floppy diskettes or 250,000 hardcopy pages.
- DATAWARE "Answer" search software that supports retrieval using any combination of words to search individual fields or all fields globally.
- Coordination with the *National Criminal Justice Thesaurus*, which can be used to search for documents indexed with keyword terms including those relevant to the DUF program.

Equipment

DOS: Operates with only 512K memory using DOS 3.0 or higher on IBM-compatible personal computers using a CD-ROM disc drive. *Windows*: Requires 2MB of extended memory, 20MB hard drive, VGA monitor, Microsoft Windows 3.1 or later.

Operates in LAN or stand-alone mode. Use DOS. (Note: Wide Area Network usage is restricted and must be authorized by the National Institute of Justice.)



Cost is $49.00 plus shipping and handling. Order from NCJRS by calling 800–851–3420 (301–251–5500 from outside the United States), or fax your order to 301–251–5212 for deposit accounts. Ask for Product Number NCJ 145643.

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Guide to DUF Site Data Tables

Pages 5 through 16 of this report contain one-page summaries of essential data from each of the twelve DUF sites that collected juvenile male arrestee/detainee data. The summary for each site is composed of two parts. On the left side of the page, the 1993 DUF data are described by catchment area, sample size, age, race, category of offense at arrest, and school attendance. On the right side, urinalysis results are presented in percentage distributions, bar charts, and line graphs. At the top right, urinalysis results for the 1993 samples of juvenile male arrestees/detainees are shown for specific drugs by age and race. Below this, line graphs show urinalysis results for the series of quarterly DUF data collection at the site beginning in 1990. At the bottom right of each page, bar graphs depict the percent positive for drugs among arrestees/detainees with respect to their school status.

Catchment area and sample size. Catchment areas for DUF collection vary across sites. In nine sites, the catchment area for juvenile DUF is the entire county. In St. Louis and Washington, D.C., the catchment area is the entire city, and in Los Angeles, the catchment area comprises parts of the city and county.

Sample size for the site indicates the number of juvenile male arrestees and/or detainees who completed the DUF interview and provided a urine specimen. (No distinction is made in the report between arrestees and detainees.) The sample is the total across four quarterly collection periods in 1993. For some results in the tables, sample size is reduced slightly due to missing data.

Age, race, and charge at arrest. For each site, percentage distributions by age, race, and offense at arrest are shown for the 1993 sample. Typically, these data are obtained from official booking records at the facility such as a jail log or booking slips. While the maximum age of arrestees/detainees at these facilities is usually 17, some 18-year-olds are encountered. For this reason, the oldest age category reported is 17 through 18.

The percentage distribution of the offense at arrest is a function of the composition of the population of arrestees/detainees at the facility at the time of DUF data collection. No categories of arrestees or detainees are excluded or undersampled.

Drug use by male juvenile arrestees/detainees. This bar graph shows the percent of arrestees/detainees found to be urine-positive for drugs at the time of the DUF interview according to EMIT™. The graph shows the percent positive for any of ten drugs (listed at the bottom of each page), for cocaine, marijuana, and opiates, and for multiple drugs. The percent positive for these drugs is also tabulated by age and race. Percentages are not computed where the number of arrestees/detainees in a category is fewer than 20.

Drug use trends among booked arrestees. DUF data collection for juvenile male arrestees/detainees began in 1988 at two sites. By 1990, this effort had expanded to include nearly all the sites reported here. The last site to begin juvenile data collection, Denver, started in 1991. In order to provide comparability throughout the tables, data series are reported beginning with 1990. Gaps in the line graphs represent periods when data were not collected or when sample size was insufficient for monitoring purposes.

Drugs positive by school attendance. Urinalysis results for any drug, for cocaine, marijuana, and for multiple drugs are shown by school attendance. Data on school attendance are based upon self-report and do not provide a measure of frequency of attendance or academic achievement. Though some arrestees/detainees have successfully completed their schooling, this number is typically too small, and results in the graph are presented only for those still in school and for those who no longer attend but have not graduated. Juveniles interviewed during summer months are asked if they plan to attend when school resumes in the fall.

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1993 Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees Positive by Offense Categories

Site	% Positive for Cocaine				% Positive for Marijuana			
	Violent	Property	Drug	Other	Violent	Property	Drug	Other
Birmingham	4	1	29	4	19	12	38	30
Cleveland	**16**	**8**	**36**	**16**	**23**	**26**	**30**	**29**
Denver	6	4	*	8	44	46	*	53
Indianapolis	**0**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**19**	**13**	**48**	**16**
Los Angeles	11	8	25	16	21	22	33	26
Phoenix	**7**	**8**	**24**	**4**	**28**	**26**	**68**	**33**
Portland	2	4	*	2	7	19	*	13
St. Louis	**5**	**2**	**21**	**4**	**22**	**7**	**26**	**12**
San Antonio	4	6	12	7	24	21	62	34
San Diego	**3**	**5**	**29**	**6**	**29**	**37**	**46**	**36**
San Jose	2	5	8	4	24	18	50	27
Washington, D.C.	**4**	**5**	**14**	**5**	**45**	**35**	**63**	**39**

* Less than 20 cases

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